THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 3. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1850. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, VIA HONGKONG, AND WHAMPOA.

THE Ship *EAGLE*, will be despatched in all next week. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Barque *GANGES*, Captain Smith, will sail for the above Ports About the 1st September. For freight or passage apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 396 Tons, Captain Stafford, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A.1. Barque *CORNHILL*, Captain Austin, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Brig *SILUS*, 346 Tons Register, Captain Patterson. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Dutch Ship *PALEMBANG*, Captain Horstra. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material; when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be rated to run force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £300,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gottley.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
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Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign Countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7th and 8th Geo. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give information that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for Assurance, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.

HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each, and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office.	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society.,	40,000 ,,	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.,	40,000 ,,	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	,, 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE MOTTLEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Business, since the 1st of July last.

KIRE & IRONS.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have opened a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at CANTON, under the same Style as at SHANGHAE, and have authorized Mr. D. W. SCHWEMANN to sign their Firm by Procuration at the former place.

Also, Mr. R. POWELL SAUL, is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 15th April, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 10, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EMPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Annie Buckham.*

AMERICAN SHOES,
Patent Leather Do.,
Ladies Do.,
Childrens Do.,
American BUTTER,
Sperm CANDLES,
Brown SOAPS in Boxes,
Old Brown Windsor TOILET,
Manila CHEROOT of 1849, Manufacture

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WHISKEY; PALE and SHERRY BRANDY, in Bottles; Best Europe CANVAS, from No. 2 to 5; American Cotton CANVAS and DUCK of various numbers.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST received ex *Annie Buckham*, and on Sale by the undersigned, Superior American BUTTER, of January last; Sperm and Mould CANDLES; Fine American FLOUR; Toilet and Olive SOAP; CHEESE; Manila COFFEE; No. 2 CIGARS; Manila ROPE, from 1 to 3½ inches; Fine Bonds by Table RICE, and Mangoe PICKLES.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of SEAMEN'S ready made Warm CLOTHING.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST Published, No. 4 of the CHINESE MISCELLANY, Containing a General Description of Shanghae, and its environs.

To be had on application at the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Premises, Shanghae; Price one Dollar.

Shanghae, 13th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS in sets of £500, £100, and £400 each, by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

ON SALE.

SHERRY, and PORT in Cases of 3 Dozens Quarts; the latter also in Cases of 4 Dozens Pints Bottled by Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., London.

ALSO,

Three Pieces of Rich Scarlet DAMASK.

Apply to

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BILLS, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the Foreign Community, and Shipmasters at SHANGHAE, and WOOSUNG, that having undertaken the Baking Department, they will be able to supply BREAD, and BISCUIT, of superior quality on the most economical terms.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned also beg to intimate, that they can supply superior SODA WATER, and AERATED LEMONADE, at the following rates:

SODA WATER, ... 80 *Cents* per dozen.
AERATED LEMONADE, .. 1.00 *Dollar* "
Bottles returned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

BOOKS neatly bound at the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Establishment on reasonable terms.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

Our issue has been retarded some hours to give the latest accounts, (narrated below,) of the State of the City of Shanghae.

We are indebted to the indefatigable exertions of an excellent correspondent, for the following account of

RIOT AND DISTURBANCE IN THE CITY OF SHANGHAE.

The city of Shanghae has been the scene of much riot and disturbance during the past week, and the Civil Authorities have been obliged to call in the assistance of the military.

It appears that the eastern suburbs have been infested for some time past with a number of Canton and Fukkeen vagabonds, who though vagrants themselves have relied upon the influence of their respective clans, to seize individuals and keep them in custody until ransomed, to rob parties in open day both in the streets and on the river, and to commit all kinds of depredations. To check the growing evil the inhabitants of the shops and houses between the city and river, established a band of watchmen towards whose wages and support, each firm or family contributed its share. These watchmen were placed under the superintendence of a lantern-seller, whose shop is situated close to the native custom-house, who and took to distribute the men to their posts day by day, superintend the payment of their wages and to take the whole management of the concern.

On afternoon of Monday last as a shopman belonging to a paper-store, (one of the contributing firms,) was accompanying a basket of three hundred dollars,—he was attacked by five or six of these Fukkeen men, who endeavoured to rob him of his load. He in his terror, threw the basket into an adjoining shop, but the shopmen being too frightened to render him any assistance, the marauders secured and carried off the booty. The proprietor of the paper-store went forthwith to the lantern-seller, upbraided his watchmen with negligence and imbecility, and threatened to hold him responsible for the money unless speedily produced. The watchmen thereupon started off in pursuit of the robbers, and having obtained a clue to their haunt, succeeded without difficulty in recovering the basket of dollars untouched. The robbers, enraged at being interfered with by the watchmen who it would seem had never till then taken any very active measures against any of their gang, collected a few of their friends together and on Monday evening, made an attack on the shop of the lantern-seller, their manager. Him they severely wounded, and eventually carried off into the depths of Yang-ma-lung suburb. This bold and impudent outrage exasperated the contributing shop-keepers who to rescue their manager from the merciless clutches of the Fukkeen vagabonds, made immediate application in a body to the magistrate. Some say that his worship, having a few select friends to a gambling party that evening, refused to hear their petition until the morrow, and told them that he would hand over the whole case to his successor daily expected. Others report that he sent a number of policemen to the relief of the lantern-seller, but that they were of course beaten off with ease, by those who had possession of him. All agree however in one fact, that application was made on Tuesday morning by the magistrate to the Commandant, who very promptly despatched a body of two hundred armed soldiers to the spot, by which means six men were captured and two more were taken on the following day. The shops along the streets outside of the east gates continue closed, their proprietors wishing, it is said, to involve the magistrate in difficulty, in revenge for his refusal to give them the aid they asked—he being punishable by law, if, in consequence of riots the shops in any street, in his district continue closed, and business remain at a stand still for three days together. The whole suburb between the river and city is still disturbed by the excitement which the seizures have occasioned, and to-day, (Friday), the commotion has been much increased, by a movement of troops before daylight this morning against the fleets of small boats on the river both the covered ragged boats which continually hang alongside the jenks, and the active industrious river boats sculled by Fukkeen men which are so numerous about our jetties. More than eighty of the former have been taken possession of, but the latter have fled in large numbers to the foreign end of the town, taking much pains to prove themselves under foreign employ and protection by flags and other signs.

Two of the prisoners taken were forthwith despatched to Soochow, three have been exposed at the gate of the magistrate's office in a standing posture, in which they are forced by means of a kind of cage to remain right and day exposed to all weathers and without sustenance of any kind until they expire. The other three are in the common jail.

The Taoutae is absent at Nanking, but messengers have been despatched to hurry H. E. back.

Meanwhile the scene of confusion and excitement still continues, nor dowe think that peace and quietness will thoroughly be restored, until some more effective measures be taken to rid the place of these robbers and vagabonds, who, finding a better field among the harmless northerners of Shanghae than among their native provincials of Canton and Fukkeen for carrying on their depredations, have hitherto with impunity taking up their quarters among the low haunts of the Yang-ma-lung.

Since printing the above, a friend has communicated these further interesting particulars, which exhibit a high degree of praiseworthy energy on the part of the acting authorities.—

A *Proclamation* has been issued by the *District Magistrate* from which it would appear that no charge is preferred against the Fukien vagabonds here of any participation in the robbery we noticed last week, as was at first rumoured; numberless complaints having been made against them however, of extorting money by fraud and force from shopkeepers, passengers in their ferry boats, and in the streets, the authorities have come to the determination of thoroughly purifying the manners of that class of the people

was obtained from Sungkiangfoo (chief town of this prefecture) two hundred soldiers having arrived from thence on the fourteen instant. These joined to the entire division permanently stationed here, constituted a force of about seven hundred men, independent of policemen, and yesterday morning before cockrowing the whole body quietly stole towards the water, without playing as they might, the tune of—

"*Hey Johnny Cope are ye waken yet,*"

for in a twinkling they seized several dozen sampans with their owners, cut the boats into pieces, and dragged off the men to prison.

These severe measures shew that the Chinese authorities of this place possess the means of entirely repressing the insubordinate and turbulent spirit of the Fukien mob here, when roused to exertion, and this it is to be hoped will not be lost sight of by those Foreign officials with whom they may come in contact, as the native authorities are much given to alleging want of power and control to them, as an excuse for their own neglect indifference to complaints from foreigners.

A third account.

ROW IN THE CITY OF SHANGHAE.

On the 13th instant, a disturbance took place in the Fukien part of the suburbs, which was caused by the police attempting to take some men into custody, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of money, which took place on the river, last week.

The *canaille* of that portion of the population rousted, as usual in such cases; but a company of soldiers coming, at last, to the assistance of the police, they succeeded in capturing a dozen of the ringleaders. The disturbance, at the time, was so serious that most of the shops, between the east gate and the French ground, were closed.

THE CHE-HIEN
(DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.)

We understand that the present Che-hien, *Ping*, is likely to be removed soon, in order to give place to a new incumbent, and that Tak the present Che-hien of Tsingpoo is likely to fill the vacant post. In so far as foreigners are concerned, the change may be for the better, as *Tak* is a Manchow of the principal white banner, from whom his bigotry and illiberality may be expected, notwithstanding that he bears the reputation of being much given to *squeezing* the natives. This is the first Manchow that has filled the post for many years, and throughout the country there is not one in ten of the Hien-ships filled by them. The Hien-ship of Shanghae is classed of old in the Empire as an important post; and had doubtless been considered more so, since the opening of the port to foreign commerce.

The following remarks from the *Times* corroborate our view of the importance of strengthening the commercial connexions between California and China:—

"When the New World is spoken of, it is commonly forgotten that there is a newer world still, just creeping into our notice and interest. The Pacific is full of beautiful islands, and inhabited generally by harmless and tractable races. Westward it lie the civilized but inhospitable empires of China and Japan, the Indian Archipelago, and the British Colonies of Australia and New Zealand. Its eastern limit is the narrow strip of coast under that great chain of mountains which has been appropriately called the backbone of the world. Hitherto distance and other obstacles have prevented European civilisation from assuming its proper ascendancy in, and on both sides of the Pacific. Yet there cannot be a greater work, or one worthier of this age. The Atlantic is now to Europe what the Mediterranean was to the ancients, and it remains to render the Pacific an inland sea. It is not dominion or political ascendancy we are thinking of, but science, art, manners, and religion. The great difficulty hitherto has been the unattractive character and position of the western coast of America; the rugged bar of the Andes at Panama, and the stormy circuit of Cape Horn. But time, or Providence, has cut the knot. The same glittering bribe that drew all Spain to South and Central America three centuries ago, and thus acted so important a part in the peopling of the world, now performs a like office in drawing the population of the States, like an overflowing stream, over the Isthmus to the western shore of North America. Once settled there, even of gold should fail at last, they will find other and better employment. The Pacific will soon be fringed with cities speaking our tongue, possessing our religion, and obeying laws the genuine offspring of ours. It is impossible but that British and Anglo-American influence should pervade that great Ocean, and soften the inveterate jealousy of China and Japan. Our route to Australia and New Zealand will be shortened by some thousand miles; and these settlements will soon trade with a coast, opposite to them, at the distance of a few weeks' sail, and stretching almost from the Arctic to the Antarctic Zone. Already there are many ships from the ports of China, from Auckland, and from Sydney, in the harbour of San Francisco.

Happily California, and the whole coast of the Pacific, possess other recommendations than the seductive, and, it is said, shortlived possession of gold. Some of our geologists have laid down, from the example of the gold-washings in the Ural Mountains, and the long exhausted gold mines and rivers of Europe, that the accessible supply of gold in California is very limited, and is not recruited by the ordinary operations of nature. It may be so, but the produce of the *placers* continues to increase; new lands of gold, one richer than another, are continually announced; new methods are tried with success; the skilful and industrious seize sure of their booty; and it is surmised that by the time the great prizes shall have been taken the search itself will be reduced to a certain average, such as will amply remunerate a large population of adventurers. Twenty years then, we think, there is very little doubt that California, will continue to attract those who wish a Royal road to wealth, and will reward them, if not with the very object of their search, at least with a comfortable home in a fertile country.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 17TH AUGUST, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON.
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

We gladly acknowledge receipt of Dr. Medhurst's *Chinese Miscellany* No. 4 containing a History of Shanghae (see Advertisement), which we shall give extracts from in our next number with annotations.

A. V. F. S., has been received, and will published in our next number.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th June	Sydney,	2nd May
Calcutta,	20th July	Amoy,	1st Aug.
Bombay,	19th July	Hongkong,	10th Aug.
Madras,	11th July	Ningpo,	28th July
Singapore,	1st Aug.	New York,	7th May.
Penang,	30th July	San Francisco,	7th June
Batavia,	29th May	Sdwich Islands,	22d June
Manila,	28th June		

It is with much satisfaction—that we call the attention of our readers—to the communication of a nautical contributor on the best way of making our port and navigating the Yang-tsze-keang.

The practical value of the instructions will we think be appreciated by Navigators.

It is much to be wished, that the Insurance Companies and parties interested, should take an early opportunity of carrying into effect the excellent recommendations of our correspondent.

AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, gives particulars of a Meeting held at Sydney, on the 28th April last, for the following objects, viz:—

1st, To unite in one Grand Political League, for mutual protection and defence, and for general advancement, the five Australian Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip, and the Moreton Bay Country; that the inhabitants of these Colonies may henceforth feel and know that they are no longer isolated and detached communities—to be governed and oppressed separately and independently by Ukases from Downing-street, with name to interfere for them from without but one people, having common interests and common object—the nucleus and elements of *one Great Australian Nation.*

2nd, To prevent the degradation of any one of these Colonies into a mere receptacle for the convicted felons of Great Britain and Ireland, and to remedy, as far as may be practicable, the enormous evils that have already resulted from the prevalence and abuse of the Transportation System in certain of these Colonies.

3rd, To encourage and promote, by every legitimate means, the influx of an industrious, virtuous, and thoroughly British population into these Colonies; that their vast and inexhaustible resources may be duly and fully developed, and that they may be fitted, as speedily as possible, for taking the high and influential place which they are evidently destined to hold in the civilized world, as the Great Leading Power of the Southern Hemisphere.

4th, To achieve by moral means exclusively, and with the full approbation and concurrence of Britain, the entire freedom and independence of these Colonies, and their erection into Sovereign and Independent States; to be incorporated into one great political Federation, like the Swiss Cantons of Europe, or the United States of America, under the style and title of "The United Provinces of Australia."

By the foregoing it would appear that the indefatigable Dr. Laing has commenced in earnest his avowed intention of disassociating the Australian Colonies from the mother country.

That Great Britain as well as the Colonies would be great gainers by the severance we firmly believe.

The population of the Australian Colonies is already in the aggregate greater than that of Texas when her independence of Mexico—was recognised by France, England and the United States.

If the Australian Colonies were constituted as a Federal Republic it is pretty certain that a very much larger emigration thither from England would then take place. In that case, we should not see as now, the great American Republic absorbing fully four-fifths of the whole emigration from Great Britain and Ireland.

The Anglo-Saxon instinct of self-government, will receive an early exemplification in the southern hemisphere. Its advent will receive our warmest congratulations, but we think public opinion in Australia is hardly yet ripe enough to successfully illustrate the high aspirings of that earnest and fervent lover of Liberty, Dr. Laing.

In justice to the rising importance of this place as an outlet for British manufactures, it becomes us we think, to take an early opportunity to glance at the present and probable difficulties, which may interfere with the successful results of the operations of the present season.

Before alluding to the circumstances, which have checked the demand for our staple import, Cotton manufactures, we must call to mind, that owing to the diminished Cotton crop in America, the first cost of our Shirtings has been greatly enhanced, and this augmentation of original value is of far more importance in respect of the Chinese markets, than has it seems to us, been generally appreciated by our manufacturers at home. It is to much lost sight of, or at least not sufficiently remembered, that the Chinese are the greatest manufacturers of Cotton and Silk piece goods in the world. Any increase in the cost of our Cotton goods in Manchester will not *per se* have any relative, or very sensible effect on the selling price in China, and for these reasons the bulk of Grey Shirtings vended in this market, only find customers when they can be sold comparatively lower than the native Cotton goods, which are woven in our immediate vicinity.

The Bleached Cottons are used chiefly as an article of luxury, and are also employed for printing native Chintzes and Handkerchiefs; but, of both articles the consumption is necessarily limited to this and the northern provinces of Kwantung and Shantung, in consequence of the heavy imposition of the transit dues of the interior, and the alleged lightness of of the dues, or perhaps smuggling facilities which a maritime coast affords.

Again, it is believed, that inland or seaward, Cotton goods of native manufactures are exported to a greater extent, than has ever yet been imported. The article most in favor with the Chinese, as approximating more nearly to the native fabric, is the heavy Sheetings or the "Domestics" of the United States. The Drillings of America are also much esteemed for their durability and thorough usefulness, being largely consumed by the labouring classes of the northern provinces, whither they are mainly exported hence by native junks.

Statistics, if incorrect, are not merely valueless, but positively mischievous, being to quote the energetic language of my Lord Denman on another occasion "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare" and the truth of these remarks will be strikingly apparent, when we call attention to the wonderful transubstantiation, which takes place in a piece of Chintz, by the effects of a sea voyage. Other fancy goods appear largely in the tables as exports, but we are told, rarely appear as articles of import. The inventive ingenuity and speculative enterprise of our home manufacturers has been literally "used up" in the vain attempt to create new wants and stimulate the consumption of novelties in China. Since the war, nearly every such attempt has resulted in heavy loss to the shippers, and many articles deemed necessaries in Europe are still unknown or nearly so in China. We can sympathise with the admiration of Queen Bess, on the presentation to her, of the first pair of Silk Stockings she had ever seen, and in the use of which elegant habiliments, she had ever after the good taste to persist; but we still more sympathise with the unfortunate Nottingham manufacturer who was a deluded contributor to the Pottinger testimonial, who was indulged with a few minutes colloquy with the illustrious ex-Plenipotentiary, and learned much to his satisfaction that the Chinese were a stockingless people, or at least only indulged in a succedaneum of Longcloth, clumsily enough fitted and padded with Cotton wool.

On the strength of the great man's assurance several consignments of stockings were sent to China. The "men's" were found wholly unsaleable, and the "women's" of small sizes could be vended but to the large footed ladies of Canton and to those only, who were in intimate relations with the European residents.

Our Woollen manufacturers at home have been signally disappointed, in not having found, ere this, a greater outlet for their fabrics. We would remind them that they come in direct competition, both here, and in the northern provinces, with the Russian Woollens, which are introduced *viâ* Kiachta, where they are bartered at rates considerably beyond their value, in payment for teas and other China produce at equally fictitious prices. The enhancement of the cost of China produce in Russia, is more than sustained, it is converted into a profit by the existence of the present Imperial monopoly. The foregoing remarks specially apply to Spanish Stripes and Broad Cloths.

We take this occasion to tell our manufacturers, from the excellence and durability of the Silk fabrics of this and the adjoining provinces, that when lined with fur or padded, they are so warm, light and comfortable, as must be a bar to that extended consumption of Woollen manufactures, which from the amount of the population might, otherwise, be deemed inevitable; to say nothing of the internal restrictions and heavy transit duties, which impede the circulation of these, as well as all other foreign manufactures throughout this empire.

The growing importance of our export market is shown by the early and large arrivals of Black Teas, this season, nearly all of which have already been bought and shipped off. This is a novel feature in our market, as hitherto we have been content to follow the lead of Canton. We would trust that this is a happy augury of our future destiny; to dominate in the Tea, as we have already done in the Raw Silk market. With respect to Green Teas, our proximity to the place of growth and the facility of communication, renders it incontestibly obvious,—that ours is the natural port of shipment for this article—indeed our superiority as regards Canton is now generally acknowledged and especially so, as regards the American trade, which is annually increasing in a greater ration than British commerce at this port. The supply of Teas of all kinds especially Green will be greatly increased this season, and a progressive augmentation every successive season, may be looked upon, as all but certain.

It would appear that the larger portion of the Russian Tea trade, is financially directed from Soochow, whence a large quantity of Tea is dispatched to Kiachta. Convulsions in Europe, or other causes led to a very diminished demand from that market during the past season. The Soochow merchants were greatly disappointed, in not finding the accustomed outlet for their Teas, which eventually were prepared and packed for sale in this market.

This season, it is reported that an active demand exists in the Russian market, where enormous prices are named, as having been realised.

It is alleged, that full three hundred chops of Congou, exclusive of a large quantity of the finest descriptions of Flowery Pekoe annually cross the frontier at Kiachta.

The just appreciation of China Silks in the home market, swelling so suddenly the shipments from this port, has led to a general belief that however large might be the demand in Europe, it would be met by a more than corresponding supply from this quarter. Till within the last eighteen months, whatever might have been the home requirements, they could have been satisfied without any, or but a trifling increase in the prime cost of our shipments of Raw Silk; this arose from the accumulated surplus of several preceding seasons, which only found an outlet by the opening of this port. During the season 1847-48 quite five thousand bales (not the product of that season) found their way to Great Britain. So in the season 1848-49 some three thousand bales, and in 1849-50 about two thousand five hundred bales. From the exhaustion of stocks throughout the interior, at the opening of this season not five hundred bales of Old Silk could go on. On these grounds, we are led to believe, that the very low prices which heretofore obtained for Raw Silk, cannot again rule, until there is a greatly extended production, in addition to more favorable seasons, than have occurred during the last two years.

We may also mention that the export demand for Silk piece goods is rising in importance, and although our manufacturers cannot at present successfully compete with those of Canton in the imitation of light, fancy, and French fabrics; yet in heavy and Plain goods they are preferred in European and American markets.

In conclusion, the fact, last, but greatest in importance, in its bearing on the successful results of this season's operations, is the present high price of food, consequent on the wide spread inundations of the past season. For some time, a famine of almost unsurpassed severity prevailed here, and over the contiguous provinces embracing indeed the whole valley of the Yang-tsze-keang.

This frightful dearth has existed above twelve months! such a dreadful calamity cannot but have had a most serious effect on the consumption of every article of foreign import, and in connexion with heavy stocks and diminished resources, will adequately explain the present depressed condition of our Import Market.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—I beg to hand you, "Remarks on the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang" compiled by one of our crack Coast Commanders, whose repeated clipping passages have made the schooner under his Command the favorite vessel on the Coast.—I am, dear sir, yours obediently,

A NAUTICAL READER.

8th August, 1850.

REMARKS ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG.

The directions given by the surveying officers are, I think, too vague to be of much use in practice to strangers; particularly, in giving courses and distances to be made good, when there are no marks available, and the strength and direction of the tide are constantly varying.

The Admiralty Chart of 1843, drawn from Collinson's survey, is very correct; and every vessel bound to Shanghae, should be provided with it.

The following remarks, I think may prove of service, as the result of several years acquaintance with the place, in all weathers.

Vessels bound to Shanghae, should make the Barren Islands or Saddle Group, in the Northerly monsoon, as being the most weatherly land fall; but in the Southwest monsoon, it is more advisable to steer for Monte Video, a bold precipitous island, about forty miles more southwards.

If late in the day, anchorage should be caught under the Saddle Islands which afford shelter, in both monsoons.

Leaving the Saddle Islands, keep the North Saddle bearing about S.E. by E. to pass Gutzlaff, at a distance of about fifteen or sixteen miles; and no stranger ought to enter the river, without seeing Gutzlaff, until some mark be erected, for the North Sand head.

Thus far, the tide sets N.W. by W. and S.E. by E. from one and-a-half to three-and-a-half knots; but it is affected greatly, both in direction and velocity, by the prevailing wind.

Steering on to the North-westward, bring Gutzlaff to bear S.S.E. and sink it, on that bearing, which will be, at a distance of about twenty-two or twenty-three miles; after which, steer N.W. ½ W. and if the low land is not soon seen, on the port bow from the mast head; keep more westerly by the lead, which is here a safe guide. The deepest water is near the North bank, which should always be approached with caution, as it shoals very suddenly. When the first point bears W. by N. or W. the water deepens to six fathoms; this point should be passed about two miles off, as the bank extends a long way out, and there are several knolls off it, on which ships have touched.

Having passed the point, gradually close with the shore to a mile, and keep it about that distance, until the beacon at Woosung is seen.

If working up from the Saddle Islands, do not bring Gutzlaff to the eastward of South, until fifteen or sixteen miles to the Northward of it, when, it may be brought to bear S.S.E. and you will then be on the edge of the South bank.

You may now stand to the westward, nearly into the vessel's draught, bearing in mind, that the flood sets W.S.W. round the S.E. edge of it, and the ebb contrary.

All vessels should keep, as near as possible, to this bank, and not wait for a shoal cast to tack, when standing to the North-eastward.

I think the defect in the directions, hitherto given, is chiefly, that vessels are not advised, to get hold of the South bank, as soon as possible.

From the Saddle Islands to Woosung, the tide generally sets N.W. by W. and S.E. by E. when fully made; if no cause, such as N.E. gales or heavy rains interfere; but the flood makes *first* to the southward, then S.W., and N.W. at the entrance of the river; the ebb making North, passing by N.E. to S.E. and it is, at turn of tide, that most caution is necessary, to avoid being set out of the channel: I have found the set of the ship, pretty correctly, by the deep sea lead, and have, on several occasions, gone up the river, at night, by its guidance. Having passed the first point, which the "Conway's" surveyors mention to be distinguishable, by a large tree; (although I could never make out any tree there, sufficiently remarkable;)—work up from three-quarters of a mile, to two miles off shore, and do not wait for a second shoal cast, on the North side. The narrowest part of the channel, is where, the house on Blockhouse Island bears N.E. by E. It is here about one-and-a-quarter miles wide.

When the ships at Woosung are open, a peaked tower, near the town of Poushan, will be seen to the westward; and, on the embankment, in front of it, a beacon, which must be kept a little open, to the southward of the tower, until another large beacon, at the entrance of the Shanghae river is on, between two Joss poles behind it, painted red, and bearing W.S.W. This last is an excellent mark for the channel, which is very contracted. The beacon may be brought a little open, on each side of the poles and the water shoals gradually on each side; but, the tide does not set exactly fair through.

Chinese pilots are in attendance here, in sanpans, although with a fair wind, they are not required, as Collinson's Chart of the Shanghae river is very good.

The foregoing remarks apply to vessels of a heavy draught; say eighteen feet. Small craft may use much more freedom, closing with the South bank, when Gutzlaff is twelve or fifteen miles off to the southward and working up with the lead for a guide, never coming over half three fathoms to the North-eastward. The Southern shore is to be depended on all the way; but, when within ten miles of Woosung, the bank is very steep, and should not be approached, under three-quarters of a mile.

I offer the following suggestions, for rendering the navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang comparatively safe and simple, which may be effected at a trifling cost, considering the valuable trade of Shanghae.

There is, off the southern end of the North Sand, a spit or patch, having four and five fathoms close to, on each side; which is the principal danger, on entering the river; and every vessel wrecked hitherto, with one exception, has been on this spit. I would therefore recommend that a *Light* vessel should be placed in the bight, between this spit and the main bank, where, with good heavy ground tackle, she would ride out any weather. A vessel of one hundred and twenty tons strongly built, on the principle of the *Light* vessels, at the Sand heads of the Hoogly, would be large enough. She should be fitted with a light, to be distinguishable from a ship's light, or those that the fishermen often show; and visible at least seven miles distant. She should be supplied with two good coir cables, as well as with chain, in order to enable her to ride to the high sea that sometimes occurs; and she should, als , be provided with a life boat, and a European should continually be on board, sufficiently acquainted with the river, and with the indications of the weather to warn vessels, by signal or otherwise, of approaching danger.

In addition to the light, I would place a buoy off the N.W. end of the spit, and another off the South end, which, I think, is all that would be necessary, in ordinary weather; but, in standing in from sea, I am decidedly of opinion, that a stranger should not attempt to run in, unless certain of getting within the bar, if, there are indications of bad weather; but rather, he should seek anchorage among the islands, or else put to sea for the night; the former would be preferable, in heavy weather, for, unless a good sailer, a vessel would not fetch up again, in the N.E. monsoon. The tides are so strong, and at times, so uncertain in direction, that the best acquainted persons, cannot hope to keep a correct reckoning, at night; and, it would prove very rough riding, should a ship attempt to anchor, between Gutzlaff and the North Sands, in a gale.

I think it quite useless, attempting to erect a beacon on the Sand, with the means that would be available here; as the tide runs with great velocity, and I am not aware, that any part of the patch has less, than nine feet water on it. The flood often comes in, with a heavy bore or roller, when a southerly wind is blowing; and I do not think, that a sufficient foundation could be formed, to justify the expectation of a beacon standing the combined action of the wind and tide.

No doubt, a beacon might be placed, on the North Sand itself, where it dries, in many ways; for instance, by sinking a foundation in iron tanks; but, it would be, at a greater distance from the channel;—it would cost more, to keep a light on it, and altogether, it would be less useful, than a floating light.

A Young Salt.

NINGPO.

(Communicated.)

A couple of heads have been suspended for some day past, in front of the Kiang-sin-she, a Fokien Temple erected by the association of Fokien merchants, in front of their burial ground, under the N.E. wall of the city. These heads were suspended in pails, which were covered over are sealed up and plastered with lime. The ears are left hanging out. They belonged to two robbers, who were engaged in the latter part of last year, in robbing a party of opium smugglers of a large amount of sycee, a few miles below the city; they were arrested and sent to Hang-chau for trial, where they were executed, and their heads have been sent to this place for exposure.

Passing through the city this morning in front of Mr. Kiang's garden on the bank of the Jaou Hsai, I saw a man hanging by the neck to a tree. On inquiry, I found, that no body knew who he was, nor where he belonged, and that he had probably hung himself during the night; his hands hung down at his side, and a stone lay a yard or so from his feet, which he had, as we supposed, knocked from under him after fastening the noose. A few persons stopped occasionally and looked on, at a short distance, but no one interfered, waiting until his relatives should found to come and take away the corpse.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Nos. 60 to 65. 28th June to 9th July.

Decrees and Rescripts.

His Majesty replies to a memorial of two censors, bringing to his notice the detention of the *Keangnan* grain junks, of which there are no tidings, though they have been long due, by directing the Governor of the Rivers, and the Vice-roys of *Keangsoo, Shantung*, and *Chihle*, to take immediate steps for hurrying the delayed fleets to their ultimate destination.

Yang Tsenpang. Governor of the Rivers, having reported that the Grand Canal has become too shallow to allow of the free passage of the grain junks. His Majesty commands the Vice-roy of those Provinces through which that great water route passes, to direct the local authorities along its whole line, at once to set about deepening its bed, and removing the obstructions. His Majesty also decrees the instant punishment of several officers whom the Governor of the Rivers has charged with remissness in pressing the speedy transport of the grain.

The Emperor in a special decree summons to the Capital *Tahungah*, late Minister resident at *Sening* in the west. This Minister afterwards reports himself at court, and is admitted to several successive interviews with His Majesty, who appoints him General of one of the Tartar banners, and Superintendent of the Imperial Gardens of *Yuenmingyuen*. This officer is notorious as having, when Commander-in-chief of Formosa, ordered the massacre of the unfortunate crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Ann*, whom he had reported as taken in battle.

His Majesty commands the Vice-roys of the Maritime Provinces to make a selection of a number of competent naval general officers, who must be well experienced in maritime affairs, and to hold them in readiness for special service; those last chosen having been already distributed to various posts. He also directs the Vice-roys to bring to his immediate notice for promotion and employment, any such of the junior officers as may evince peculiar talent or ability.

In a decree of the 4th of July, His Majesty remarks as follows, upon the visit of H. M. Steamer *Reynard*, to the Pei-ho.

"Whereas the officers of our realms have each "of them their own distinct responsibilities, there "is no room given them to indulge in vague re"ports or irregular proceedings."

"The permission to trade [illegible] our [illegible] tion that "has recently been vouchsa[illegible] foreig[illegible] is an "instance of the expansive [illegible] liberal [illegible] of "our government. It is no less than the carry"ing out of the sublime idea of our Illustrious "Parent, viz: to treat foreigners with leniency, "and show his interest in, and concern for, his own "people, (by thus delivering them from the hor"rors of rapine and violence.)" *(Vide report in No. [illegible] of "North-China Herald.")*

"Foreigners, therefore, are under an obligation "to be grateful for our generosity and to live in "peace and quiet among us."

"But their recent proceedings at Tientsin, in "impudently forwarding despatches direct to the "Ministers of State, can be looked upon only as "[illegible] and insulting in the extreme."

"We have, accordingly, given our commands "that no reply be handed to them, but that these "documents be passed over in perfect silence, as "if they were of no consequence whatever."

"Yet, should any serious rumours in future "[illegible] of the ports frequented by these foreigners, "let information thereof be reported to us without "delay, lest our subjects upon the maritime borders "of *Canton, Fuhkeen, Chekiang, Shantung* and "*Tientsin*, should be thrown into distress and "confusion as if they were not under rule or man"agement."

"Now as our code of ceremonies has ordained "that, 'the officials of the Empire shall have no "intercourse with foreigners,' we therefore re"quire that our Chief Ministers of State return "no reply to said foreigners, lest by so doing they "should give the slightest encouragement to their "insolent arrogance. But whereas *Seu Kwang* "*Tsin*, one Vice-roy at Canton, has hitherto con"ducted our affairs there in a very trusty manner "and has shown himself to be thoroughly ac"quainted with the diabolical schemes and ma"nœuvres of foreigners, and seeing, moreover, that "Canton is the first province that is reached by "foreigners, we appoint that hereafter all such "matters be referred to *Seu Kwang Tsin*, and en"trusted to his management."

"As to the Vice-roys and Lieut.-Governors of "the other maritime provinces, however, we again "require of them that they give no heed to un"founded reports, or encouragement to irregular "proceedings."

"This we publish as the invariable and un"alterable Law of our Empire." Respect it.

Seu Kwang Tsin, Vice-roy of Canton, and the Governor his colleague, having reported the massacre of more than a thousand pirates on the southern coast, and the complete subjugation of the whole band, and having therefore entreated His Majesty's permission to bring to his notice any officers who distinguished themselves in the various engagements, the Emperor grants the request, and commands them to recommend and be security for the officers in question, that they may wait the bestowment of his favour.

The Emperor notices with much regret the death of a younger brother *Yihche*, and also of *Yaoupatoo*, a Tartar, of whom he speaks as having been about the Imperial person for years, and having performed his duties with zeal and assiduity. His Majesty confers the same posthumous title upon both, commands one of his brothers to superintend the pouring out of the libations for the former, and directs the payment of [illegible]00 taels towards the funeral expenses of *Nasuntoo*, and the remittance of all penalties, recorded against him.

The 17th of July being His Majesty's birth-day, the Emperor commands that the presentation of gifts by his Ministers usual on such occasions, be postponed for 27 months, until after the termination of the period of mourning.

Memorials.

Only two memorials of interest appear in the Reporters under notice.

The one is presented by *Lungking*, in the Board of Revenue, who has to superintend the monthly disbursement of pay to the Tartar soldiers. He avails himself of the enquiry lately ordered into abuses that have crept into the coining establishments, to bring to His Majesty's notice the very inferior coin which passes through his hands, and which he is most unwillingly necessitated to palm upon the troops, as legal currency. And he begs the Emperor for the future to hold the officers in charge, responsible for any departure from the established pattern in the coin which they turn out of the mints.

The other memorial is addressed to the Emperor by *Muhtenggih* Minister resident in Thibet, reporting his receipt there, on the 13th of April, of the melancholy tidings of the late Emperor's demise. He assures His Majesty that the barbarian chiefs under his jurisdiction, joined heartily in all the ceremonies which were performed as a mark of respect to His Late Majesty's memory, and that they unite with him in offering their most respectful condolence and sympathy. He begs the Emperor, since Thibet is in so peaceful and flourishing a state, to permit himself and fellow officers, to return at once to court, to give full vent to the grief they feel in being bereaved of their late Royal Master.

CALIFORNIA IN THE FALL OF 1849.

By Monsr. DILLON.

Abridged from the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Monsr. Dillon it will be recollected was lately Consul for France at the Sandwich Islands, and signalized himself by certain exploits there last year. His demands for facilities to be granted for the introduction of Brandy and the use of the French Language not being acceded to by King Kamehameha or his Yankee advisers, were referred to Europe, to which Commissioner Judd proceeded with two of the princes royal, as did also Monsr. Dillon in the *Poursuivante*. We learn that Monsr. Dillon has since been appointed, French Consul at San Francisco, his demands not meeting as we infer, with support from the Parisian Government. Hence his animus against all parties in the Pacific except his own Jesuits, the *Missionary Kings*.

EXTRACTS.

We are about the thirty fifth degree of north latitude, scudding under a fresh breeze towards the entrance which leads into the bay of San Francisco. Nothing is more agreeable than the first sensations of refreshing coldness for those escaping from the long martyrdom of a three years' residence under the broiling sun of the tropics; thus every one on board of the *Poursuivante* is to day in perfect good humour. The voice of the commander ordinarily of so high a tone, is sensibly softened. The sailors perform the manœuvres with a lively spirit. The passengers themselves, who have been so long in want of a subject of conversation, awake from their lethargy, and engage in animated discussions with each other.

We are about to touch at one of the most interesting and mysterious points of the globe. We are shortly to see the solution of a question which for the last fifteen months has thrown the new as well as the old world into strange perplexities. It has agitated itself to know whether the so much vaunted mines of California, are nothing but a huge deception, a *Yankee puff*, concocted in order to attract colonists and capitalists to an unhealthy and inhospitably country, or whether they are something tangible and real.

One thing has struck me during the passage: it is that the nearer we approach the termination of our voyage, our doubts increase on the subject of California. Thus at Valparaiso the fact of the existence of gold mines was confirmed and admitted, but it was imagined in a general way that the country was unhealthy, that there existed neither laws nor government, and that it might any day happen that one would have to pay with his life for sufficiently mediocre results. At Tahiti a point separated from San Francisco by a forty days voyage only, at the Sandwish Islands still nearer, the same doubts were encountered, the same suspicions, and the same curiosity. Every one was upon the *qui-vive* when any vessel happened to arrive from the El-dorado, every one [illegible] for new information, and yet [illegible] would form a precise idea of the actual state of things.

We are not more than thirty leagues from the coast, and can already perceive in the number and variety of flags around us, the vicinity of a great emporium of business. On our left there tapers to the horizon the three masts of a French ship whose long passage is going to end at the same time as our own; to the right behold an English vessel from Shanghae with a whole colony of Chinese on board. We can distinguish the pale countenances, *à contours reguliers*; and the plaited tails of these inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, while they press against the bulwarks, to see us pass, and admire the open ports of our handsome frigate. Nearer to us we perceive several Chilian vessels which salute us by hoisting their flags. Among the passengers with whom the decks are crowded, we observe several *Signoritas*, and hear their exclamation *muy lindo, muy lindo*, (very swift,) while the *Poursuivante* passes majestically by them. Alas! among the hearts that palpitate with joy and hope before us, how many will cease to beat, sad, and undeceived, before the end of the adventure in which they have engaged.

The wind fails us all at once, which forces us to anchor, before night, at a little distance from the Farralones, two detached islets which, like the fabled dragon, keep watch before the garden of these new Hesperides. While we are thus detained against our will, the vessel rolling heavily under the pressure of a strong swell, we have all the leisure necessary for watching the manœuvres of several schools of whales that are tumbling around us. Nature seems to have wished that a particular character should attach to every thing in California; thus these whales differ from the other members of the great family to which they belong. Elsewhere we see whales of a size three times as large as these, let themselves be harpooned and taken, without great resistance, by two or three seamen [illegible] frail skiff, which it would be easy for it to submerge by a single blow of its tail. The California whale is of a much less accommodating disposition: when it sees the boats come in pursuit, it boldly confronts them, and gives chace to them in its turn. Surprised and frightened at a courage so novel to them, the whalers are very soon disgusted with their task; they have definitively abandoned the field of battle, leaving their terrible enemy in peace. Thus while the species multiplies upon the coast of California, it tends on the contrary to disappear on those coasts where they do not think of defending themselves. In the present day we find the Prussian whale has retired within the distant seas of Japan and Ochotsk, and even in these coasts so difficult of access, they do not succeed in escaping from their audacious persecutors. Has not this example its moral, as well as a number of others furnished by the same powerful animal? To carry the war into the camp of the enemy, and take the initiative with whoever wishes to attack you, is the surest means of safety for nations as well as individuals.

The entrance to the bay of San Francisco resembles very much that of Brest. It is sufficiently narrow for the forts which it is in contemplation to erect on each side, to cross their fire, and command the passage; it contains moreover sufficient water to float the largest ships. Arrived in front of the entrance, the voyager sees expanding before him, not merely a port, or even a lake, but a Mediterranean in miniature. The port of San Francisco would contain with ease all the fleets of the world; a precious treasure for brother Jonathan, and which gives place for astonishment that such a position should have remained so long unoccupied. An islet situated within the bay at a short distance from the entrance is evidently destined to serve as a position for a battery! this will be a new means of strength and security for a port already possessed of so many.

Herba Buena otherwise called San Francisco lies to the right in entering the bay, a little beyond the old Spanish fort. It is at the present time a town of fifty thousand souls, and promises to become in a few years, the capital of the Pacific. The forest of masts which opens to the view all round reminds one of Havre and Marseilles. There are at this moment upwards of three hundred and forty merchant ships anchored near the town, without counting a considerable number of brigs and small craft. All without exception have lost their crews, and many of them have been deserted by the Captains themselves. An American corvette carrying the flag of Commodore Jones, keeps sole watch over this mass of property.

We landed without difficulty at a jetty just run out at the foot of the old fort. No customhouse officers here to search your pockets; or to probe, iron in hand your mails and your packets.

At San Francisco where fifteen months ago nothing was to be met but a half dozen large cabins, you find now an exchange, a theatre, churches, for all the Christians sects, and a great number of handsome houses. Some of them are built of stone, but the most part of wood and *adobe*. The fronts of the houses are white washed or painted, the streets well laid out, and the whole presents a sufficiently fine effect. From the two sides of the town following along the bank there stretch out ranges of tents far as the eye can see, forming a town of a new sort, which is not deficient of a certain originality. There come to repose for an instant before they betake themselves to the mines, the emigrants of the two worlds, as well as the Chinese, the Malays, and all that loose population which swarmed lately in the diverse groups of Polynesia, and to whom Botany Bay has served as the point of departure. There is to be found the ex-minister of justice of King Kamehameha, now the most redoubtable brigand of California, the same who drew up that famous code of laws which the bible Societies, of England and the United States have proclaimed a master piece of human sagacity. There, are to be found collected, assassins, parricides, highway robbers, buccaneers, upon whom the hand of divine justice has not yet been laid. Comedy and the drama, the latter principally, may there find ample matter to draw upon. Incredible escapes, and adventures such as the imaginations of our most fruitful novelists, have not dreamed of, there await their future historian.

Already the town of San Francisco resembles a vast hive in which there reigns a perpetual buzz. Coaches, cars, wagons driving along pell mell, cross and run against each other from all sides; I pity the philosopher, the dreamer who finds himself bewildered in the streets of San Francisco, for he is exposed at every step to the danger of being trampled down, while he delivers himself up to his meditations, and without any one even crying to him, take care. Great hulking fellows strong and bony, the head surmounted by a sugar loaf hat, whip and strain their teams along without paying the least attention to foot passengers. On each side of the street you see pass along a crowd silent and thoughtful, with hurried steps, either towards the customhouse a great erection at the foot of the town, or towards the exchange an edifice situated between two gambling houses, and before which are permanently stationed groups of eager speculators.

All the nations of the globe are largely represented in the commerce of San Francisco, but as might be expected the American element predominates there. American Legislation permits every one to establish according to his own idea. Every one in consequence is a Stock Broker, Consignee, Banker, Money-changer, Auctioneer, many even exercise all these professions simultaneously. I am ignorant if the ship owner or the merchant of Havre who sends goods on consignment to San Francisco makes a brilliant affair of it; but it is certain that the consignee who receives them does not ruin himself. The list of their different charges under the titles of brokerage, change of moneys, and warehouse rent, would greatly edify their brethren in Europe.

We may without exaggeration estimate them at about fifty per cent of the gross proceeds of each sale. It is just, however, to remember that the consignee in San Francisco has, on his part, heavy expenses to sustain. Thus besides the dearth price of daily provisions in a country where they often pay as much as five francs for an egg, and three francs for a potatoe, the rents vary from one hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousands francs per annum. There are a considerable number of houses that bring their proprietors as much as eight hundred thousands francs per annum.

However important may be the results obtained from the mines of California and however numerous the resources of San Francisco, as a centre of commerce may be, it is impossible such a state of things can long be maintained. The Yankee is a jobber by nature; nobody understands puffing better than he. Give a citizen of Massachusets a hundred roods of morass, he will baptize it by the seductive name of *Eden Fields*, then he will give a value to them in so many ways, and with such perseverance, that more than one innocent will not be long in falling into his net. This is what is called in the United States *playing a Yankee trick*, and certainly general Jackson was not more proud of his famous victory over the English at New Orleans, than one of these players when he recounts to his enthusiastic compatriots any instance of his prowess of this sort. Throw three Americans upon a desert isle where there is but one spring of water: two of them will seize upon it, and levy by this means a tribute upon the third; then they will loudly vaunt their Yankee trick.

What appears to give, for the moment, a fictitions and exaggerated value to real estate in San Francisco is the great number of gambling houses that are established there.

All the exiles of Frascati, from number thirty six and one hundred and thirteen Palais Royal, and from similar establishments in London, Berlin, and Vienna, seem to have rendervoused in this promised land of gamblers. Wherever there is a house to let the gamblers secure it at any price, and the bank and roulette table are there installed. There are actually more than a hundred establishments of this sort at San Francisco, which are every evening througed by a crowd of vagabond Sandwich Islanders, Mulattoes, Chinese, Malays, and adventurers from every country, all rogues of the first quality. All the nations of the earth have poured a portion of their scum into this sink of humanity.

(To be continued.)

ERRONEOUS NOTIONS OF CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

One of the most fruitful causes of the many erroneous notions entertained in England, with regard to China and Chinese matters, is the habit, which unfortunately, most travellers and residents in China have of generalising upon an individual case. We do not mean, that the evil is confined to China, we believe the habit of which we speak, is common to the whole genus of residents and visitors in foreign countries. But we speak now of China alone. A foreigner sees some peculiarity in the person, dress or habits of some individual Chinese, with whom he comes in contact; with praiseworthy industry, he notes down the fact, for some of his home correspondents, who, it may be, are boring him to death for particulars about the Chinese. But instead of noting the fact, as alone, he is warranted in doing, namely, as an individual case,—he permits himself to use general language, and writes "*The Chinese do so and so*," or "*the Chinese are so and so*." We do not mean, that all who fall into this habit do so intentionally. Some without any intention of writing general statements, do, nevertheless, from thoughtlessness use language, which to their expectant readers, *do* convey general statements. Others again, and not a few, are culpably chargeable with this habit. It is much more imposing and gives a greater impression of the intelligence and observation of a writer; to say boldly, "The Chinese *are*, or *do so and so*,—than to mention mere individual cases. Thus however whether unintentionally or culpably strict truth is violated, and error propagated. Not unfrequently the consequences of these erroneous notions conveyed to England, re-coil upon the originators, either in the shape of some practical inconvenience, or in the shape of vexation and annoyance, that such false estimates of China and the Chinese should prevail in England, the originators of these false estimates all the while forgetful, that the greater share of the blame, falls justly upon themselves.

It would be, not a little amusing, to collect a number of *general* statements respecting the Chinese which have been sent home. Not a few would be found, as indeed all general statements founded on an individual case, must necessarily be;—palpably contradictory: e. g. "The Chinese are very intelligent," "The Chinese are very stupid," "The Chinese are very industrious," "The Chinese are very idle," "The Chinese are very trustworthy," "The Chinese are liars, swindlers, thieves and every thing that is bad."

Doubtless, these general assertions were all founded in fact. The writer of one did meet with an intelligent Chinese—the writer of another with a trustworthy Chinese: and so on. The simple statement of this experience, would have been, of course, correct and blameless. These individual cases, expressed as general statements, whether carelessly or intentionally written, convey contradictions, and of course, untruths.

It is quite true, that the good people in England, are themselves ever ready to generalize, from even carefully written individual incidents, and this is another source of error, that we must not now touch upon; still if, we, who reside in or visit China, wish correct ideas of China and the Chinese ever to gain the ascendency in England, we must guide and restrain our pens with stern truthfulness, ever remembering, that Shanghae is not China—nor is one man, nor are a thousand men, especially of the class with which we foreigners, for the most part, come in contact, *The Chinese*.

A.

NINGPO.

(Communicated.)

Many rumours are afloat with regard to the expedition of H. M. Screw Steamer *Reynard* to Peking. One rumours says, four English steamers made their appearance off Tien-tsin three of which were taken and destroyed, and the other made its escape. Copies of a document, purporting to be an Imperial Proclamation, have been hawked about the streets for some days past, but it is, very evidently, a clumsy forgery got up by some broker, to raise the rate of exchange. It is substantially to this effect.

"The Imperial Commands have been received, as follows. Three English barbarian steamers have gone to Tien-tsin, under the pretence, of offering congratulations to the Emperor, but in reality, for the purpose of spying and obtaining information. Upon their arrival at Tien-tsin, they immediately despatched two letters to the Chancellors Keying and Muh Changah, of which a statement was sent up, by the local officers at Tien-tsin conjointly with the aforesaid Chancellors, and the Imperial Commands have been received, as follows; all the officers imperially appointed, have each their specified duties, and must not speak and act irregularly. The barbarians referred to, having been by Imperial favor, and the compassionate kindness of our late Imperial father, allowed to trade, it becomes them to feel deeply grateful, and to preserve tranquillity. Their coming, at this time, to Tien-tsin, and openly commencing a correspondence with the Chancellors Keying and Muh-Changah is an affair of the greatest irregularity; let no answer be returned, but let them be treated as unworthy of notice. If rumors should be spread abroad, and those places, where the said barbarians touch, Kwang-tung, Fuh-kien, Chekeang, Kiang-su, Shan-tung, and Tien-tsin, which have facilities for easy communication, should thereupon send up memorials upon the subject, this would be manifestly improper. Moreover the Book of Rites says "ministers should not have intercourse with strangers." Still more should the Chancellors aforesaid refrain from answering the said letters, lest thus a door should be opened for receiving insult."

"Seu Kwang Tsin, Governor of the two Kwang, manages affairs satisfactorily, and is thoroughly acquainted with the restless schemes of these barbarians. Moreover, the barbarians must unavoidably pass by Kwang-tung. Henceforward, therefore, let the management of the affairs of the barbarians devolve entirely upon Seu Kwang Tsin, and let the law be for ever established that the several Governors and Lieutenants and the Governors along the coast, shall not officiously or irregularly talk or act in these affairs." Respect this.

In consequence of the Catalogue raisonné of new publications published in London containing the following announcement:—

"One of the most remarkable curiosities of literature furnished by the East is a new journal called *The Pekin Monitor*, which arrived from China by the last Indian Mail. It is well printed in Chinese characters, on fine paper, and contains, among other matter, some ordinances of the Emperor: it commenced with the present year. This event in the annals of China, viewed in connection with the emigrations of Chinese to the Western Coast of America, and the firm footing which "outside barbarians" have obtained in the "celestial empire," is very significant."

We deem it advisable to alter the title of *Select Extracts from the Pekin Reporter* to that of *Pekin Reporter, Summary and Extracts*, such a work as described above is totally [illegible] here.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 3	Shanghae	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	July 26	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
.. 8	..	Artemis	B. brig		Rimington	Bombay	June—	Opium	Lindsay & Co.
.. 9	..	Elizabeth Moore	B. barque	212	Patrickson	Amoy	Aug. 4	Rice	Thos. Ripley & Co.
.. 11	..	Gerda	Sw. ship	709	Ohlson	Singapore	July —	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
.. 11	..	Annie Bucknam	Am. bq.	530	Barber	Hongkong	Aug. 5	General	J. M. Smith & Co.
.. 12	..	Ann Lockerby	B. ship	465	Beverley	Singapore	July 18	Timber	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
.. 12	..	Ylocano	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Manila	July 15	Sundries	Russell & Co.
.. 14	..	Mooltan	B. barque	330	Stewart	Ningpo		Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
.. 15	..	Union	Sp. ship		Pardo	Manila	July –	Sundries	Russell & Co.
.. 15	..	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Aug. 10	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
.. 16	..	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Aug. 10	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Elizabeth Moore*, Mr. Bradley. Per *Annie Bucknam*, Messrs. Meadows and F. Loureiro.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 11	Shanghae	Jeremiah Garnett	B. ship	447	Daley	Liverpool	Teas	Hargreaves & Co.
.. 12	..	Fanny Chapman	B. brig.	230	Cunningham	Cork	Teas	Turner & Co.
.. 12	..	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Tronson	Hongkong	Silk & Treasure	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
.. 13	..	Mencius	B. ship	509	Crockett	Liverpool	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
.. 13	..	Plantagenet	B. brig	302	Sellers	London	Teas	James Macdonald
.. 14	..	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	L. & H'kong.	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	At	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Indended despatch.
Annie Bucknam	Shanghae	Aug. 11	A. bq.	530	Barber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Ann Lockerby	..	Aug. 12	B. sh.	465	Beverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Artemis	..	Aug. 8	B. bg.		Rimington	Lindsay & Co.		
Argyle	..	July 1	B. sh.	327	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Cornhill	..	July 3	B. bq.	376	Austin	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	Early
Eagle	..	July 3	B. sh.	388	Sawell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sing. via Hk. & Wh.	Early
Elizabeth Moore	..	Aug. 9	B. bq.	212	Patrickson	Thos. Ripley & Co.		
Ganges	..	Aug. 8	B. bq.	21[illegible]	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy & Singapore	1st Sept.
Gerda	..	Aug. 11	Sw. sh.	709	Ohlson	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Lucy Elizabeth	..	June 27	A. bq.	335	Shreve	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Nymph	..	Aug. 15	B. sr.	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Manila	..	June 28	Sp. sh.	539	Given	Russell & Co.		
Mazeppa	..	Aug. 16	B. sr.	163	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Mooltan	..	Aug. 11	B. bq.	330	Stewart	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Orixa	..	June 2	B. bq.	362	Christian	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Palembang	..	June 25	Du. sl.	601	Hoekstra	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Salus	..	July 3	B. bg.	316	Pattison	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Union	..	Aug. 15	Sp. sh.		Pardo	Russell & Co.		
Ylocano	..	Aug. 12	Sp. bg.	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	..	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	..	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marden	..	B. bark	236	Chape	P. & D. N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	..	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sasson, Sons & Co.
Time	..	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. P. Cama & Co.
Science	..	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	..	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	..	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	..	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per Ylocano.
950 Piculs Beche de Mer,
19¼ .. Punk,
228 .. Rattans,
36 .. Mussle,
74 .. Soap,
10 .. Sharksfins,
24 .. Shells,
60 Catties Physic,
70 .. Cloves,
15 Piculs Camagon Wood,
596 .. Ebony Wood,
100 Fancy Colored Mats,
100 Pieces Manila Grass Cloth,
60 Catties Birds Nest,
50 .. Cotton Balls,
160 Piculs Glue,
25 .. Buffalo Hides,
102 .. Sapan Wood

Per Elizabeth Moore.
2,443 Piculs Rice,
429 .. Rattans,
200 Bales Shrimps,
24 Pcs. Teak Timber,
400 Piculs Sugar Candy,
108 .. Tin,
17 .. Sandal Wood.

Per Annie Bucknam.
12,860 Pieces Grey Shirtings,
11,800 .. Bro. Sheetings,
3,675 .. Bro. Drills,
599 Boxes Glass,
25 Bales Camlets,
5 .. Long Ells,
187 Boxes Prussian Blue,
32 .. Looking Glasses.

Per Gerda.
1,493 Piculs Rattans,
651 .. Sapan Wood,
1,300 Boxes Glass,
1,159 Pieces Beams.

A Ship, belonging to the Russian Company, is just arrived at Woosung, from the N. W. Coast of America.

CARGOES EXPECTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Iron Tons
Emma Colvin	London	560	April 2	792,550	..	..	97	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield	London	456	April 19	1,741,910	..	3,400	1,777	200	..	..
Equator	Liverpool	235	May 6	1,055,000	..	..	402	..	..	..
James Scott	Liverpool	340	May 15	1,601,100	11,200	65,500	2,970	500	670	..
Lively	London		May 18	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..
Larpent	Liverpool		May 18	141,185	..	359,500	4,388	..	..	..
Pilot Fish	Liverpool		May 21	2,629,960	..	..	1,606	..	..	..
Viscount Sandon	London		May 21	1,783,375	..	..	698	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mucy and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	10,683,154	44,141	1,571	5,285	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,225	803,981	595,196	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,503	1,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,445	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,853	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49	146,055	468,490	1,706	616,251	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	490,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,871	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	1,184,634	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	487,860	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	1,499,580	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY TO AUGUST 13th, 1850.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
Nonpareil	235	July 26	London	240,700	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..
Sea Witch	336	.. 26	London	208,000	..	9,200	..	217,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217,200	637	..	..	..
Stately	565	.. 30	London	400,000		..	..	400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000	1,030	..	..	..
			July Total	848,700		9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
Patna	362	August 3	Liverpool	340,000	..	..	..	340,000	..	..	400	4,200	1,900	200	6,700	346,700	129	..	..	..
St. Abbs	592	.. 3	London	517,897	41,145	32,820	..	591,862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591,862	976	..	..	..
Jeremiah Garnet	447	.. 11	Liverpool	351,339	..	..	..	351,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351,339	..	..	..	..
Fanny Chapman	230	.. 12	Cork	256,500	..	..	..	256,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,500	..	..	..	..
Mencius	509	.. 12	Liverpool	510,214	16,048	..	..	526,262	..	..	273	801	443	350	1,867	528,129	146	..	..	..
Plantagenet	302	.. 13	London	329,000	..	..	..	329,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329,000	..	..	..	994
			Total	3,153,650	57,193	42,020	..	3,252,863	..	..	673	5,001	2,343	550	8,567	3,261,430	2,918	..	..	994

EXPORTS, C.C.

Vessels.	Destination	Congou. Lbs.	Souchong. Lbs.	Flowery Pekoe. Lbs.	Young Hyson. Lbs.	Hyson. Lbs.	Imperial. Lbs.	Gunpowder. Lbs.	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods. Cases	Cotton & Silk Mixtures. Cases	Medicines. Packages	Re-exported Woollens.
Nonpareil	London	240,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sea Witch	London	248,000	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	637	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope	Hongkong	71,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	65	205	12	290	6
Stately	London	400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	Liverpool	340,000	..	..	4,200	400	200	1,900	129	..	..	..	..	..
St. Abbs	London	517,897	41,145	32,820	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	..
		1,818,617	41,145	42,020	4,200	400	200	1,900	3,398	65	327	12	290	6

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mucy and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Total Silk.
1844-1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846	8,027,807	610,826	6,894	27,104	53,479	927,031	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	8,725,338	3,734,650	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847	8,957,080	361,318	11,015	98,566	151,411	615,696	183,318	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	9,577,824	2,916,316	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,912	185,172	255,463	1,065,591	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	11,837,038	3,874,104	15,711,152	21,170
1848-1849	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,544	878,671	458,651	11,846,637	6,456,437	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	556,143	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	16,609,257	5,754,113	22,363,730	15,237

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